植物内生菌增强植物对生物胁迫抗性的研究进展

尹雁玲^{1,2}, 蔡 然³, 张功良³, 杨彦涛², 刘兴宇⁴, 沈锡辉^{2*}

(1. 塔里木大学 生命科学学院,新疆 阿拉尔 843300; 2. 旱区作物逆境生物学国家重点实验室,陕西省农业与环境微生物重点实验室,西北农林科技大学 生命科学学院, 陕西 杨凌 712100; 3. 北京首创生态环保集团股份有限公司,北京 100044; 4. 中国地质大学(北京)科学研究院,北京 100044)

摘 要: 植物生长发育过程中会遭遇多种逆境的威胁,造成营养流失、产量大幅下降等问题。传统通过化学农药调控植物抗逆作用会对环境造成严重污染甚至危及人类身体健康,因此需要从天然成分中寻找合适的农药代替品。几乎生活在每种植物体内的内生菌是植物微生态系统中的天然成分,因其特殊的生态位可能对植物具有更积极的和直接的影响。然而目前关于内生菌在提高宿主生物胁迫抗性等方面的作用机制还知之甚少。该文就植物内生菌的来源、多样性和对生物胁迫的抗性展开叙述。首先总结了植物内生菌传播的主要方式为水平传播和垂直传播;其次对内生菌种类的多样性以及在植物中的分布多样性进行归纳与分析;最后详细阐述了植物内生菌增强植物对生物胁迫应激耐受性(抗致病菌病害、抗虫害)的基本特点与作用机制,即植物内生菌可以利用生态位竞争或营养竞争、产生诱导抗性遏制病原菌感染;或合成抗生素类、生物碱类、几丁质类等次生代谢产物抑制病原菌或线虫的生长,从而防治病虫害。此外基于内生菌增强植物生物胁迫抗性的研究现状,对未来发展方向进行展望,以期为更加环保的生物防治制剂的开发与利用提供参考。

关键词: 内生菌, 定植, 植物激素, 次生代谢产物, 植物与微生物互作, 生物防治中图分类号: Q948.12 文献标识码: A

Progress in the function of endophytes in enhancing plant resistance to stresses

YIN Yanling^{1,2}, CAI Ran³, ZHANG Gongliang³, YANG Yantao², LIU Xingyu⁴, SHEN Xihui^{2*}
(1. College of Life Science, Tarim University, Alar 843300, Xinjiang, China; 2. State Key Laboratory of Crop Stress Biology for Arid Areas, Shaanxi Key Laboratory of Agricultural and Environmental Microbiology, College of Life Sciences, Northwest A & F University, Yangling 712100, Shaanxi, China; 3. Beijing Capital Group Company Limited, Beijing 100044, China; 4. China University of Geosciences (Beijing), Institute of Earth

Sciences, Beijing 100044, China)

Abstract: Plant growth and development can be threatened by a variety of adversities, causing problems such as nutrient loss and significant yield decreases. Majority of the farming community uses agrochemicals as a sole method to control insect pest and plant diseases. An excessive use of these chemicals has resulted in the development of resistance in pest and diseases not only in traditional plant varieties but also in transgenic plants. Prevalence of these chemicals can cause severe health issues to the farmers, livestock, and consumers. Also, these agrochemicals cannot be

基金项目: 国家重点研发计划(2018YFA0901200); 国家自然科学基金(31725003, 31670053); 庆阳陇沣海绵城市建设管理运营公司小崆峒沟道项目综合治理项目(QYLF-JSYY-2020029) [Supported by National Key R & D Program of China(2018YFA0901200); National Natural Science Foundation of China (31725003, 31670053); Comprehensive Management Project of Xiaokongtong Goudao Project of Qingyang Longfeng Sponge City Construction Management and Operation Company (QYLF-JSYY-2020029)]。

第一作者: 尹雁玲(1995-),博士研究生,研究方向为棉花黄萎病生物防治,(E-mail)YinYanLing2020@163.com。 ***通信作者:** 沈锡辉,博士导师,研究方向为农业与环境微生物,(E-mail)xihuishen@nwsuaf.edu.cn。

degraded by biological means, and it causes environmental pollution. Therefore, application of naturally available microbes is a safe alternative and also a complementary way to tackle the pests and phytopathogens. In this review, we describe the origin, diversity and resistance to biotic stress of endophytes. Firstly, we provide an overview of the transmission routes that endophyte can take to colonize plants, including vertically via seeds and pollen, and horizontally via soil, atmosphere, and insects; Secondly, summarize and analyze the diversity of endophyte species and distribution diversity in plants; Finally, the basic characteristics and action mechanisms of endophytes in enhancing the tolerance of plants to biotic stress (anti-pathogenic bacteria and insect pests) are described in detail, including endophytes induce a salicylic acid and jasmonic acid-mediated-ISR, protect the host plant by competition for space and nutrition with the pathogens. Some of the secondary metabolites produced by endophytic microbes have antifungal, antibacterial, and insecticidal properties, which strongly inhibit the growth of other organisms, including phytopathogens. In addition, based on the research status of endophyte enhancing plant biotic stress resistance, the future development direction is prospected, in order to provide reference for the development and utilization of more environmentally friendly biological control agents.

Key words: endophyties, colonization, phytohormones, secondary metabolites, plant-microbe interactions, biocontrol

植物内生菌(endophyte)是指在生活于正常状态的植物器官、组织内的细菌、真菌和放线菌等,其不会引起明显的宿主植物外在感染症状,是植物微生态系统中的天然组分(Wilson et al., 1995; Jia et al., 2016)。目前从多种植物中均已分离得到内生菌,在与宿主协同进化过程中,既满足了自身生存条件的需要,又增强了宿主对外界环境的适应性,二者相辅相成(Rodriguez & Redman, 2008; Laurent et al., 2013; Mendes et al., 2013)。内生菌与宿主植物的协同进化塑造了内生菌特有的基因特征和代谢产物,既能够通过分泌激素和次级代谢产物直接或间接促进植物生长(Ahemad & Kibret, 2014),又可产生抗生素、水解酶类和生物碱等次级代谢产物协助应对宿主由病原菌、虫害等引起的生物胁迫(Waller et al., 2005; Hayat et al., 2010; Rho et al., 2018; Carrión et al., 2019),对于宿主植物在生长发育和抵抗不良环境过程中起着重要作用。

近年来,由病原菌导致的植物病害日益严重,亟待寻找新的抗逆药物、生物菌肥等应对生物问题,而大多数此类药物的研发都是从微生物互作关系中发现的。关于内生菌的特性、产生的天然产物以及与植物之间的相互作用关系等方面,已有文献报道(Porras-Alfaro & Bayman, 2011; Wani et al., 2015; Jia et al., 2016),本文就植物内生菌的来源、多样性和对生物胁迫抗性进行全面综述,并对植物内生菌的开发利用进行了展望,以期为植物内生菌产品开发、农作物抗逆性状改良等提供参考。

1 植物内生菌的来源

大多数的内生菌是水平传播的,宿主相关的有益菌可以通过环境水平定植到宿主体内。如在土壤中微生物可以进入植物的根部并定植,或者空气中的微生物通过植物体表进入并定植,从而感染植物(Saikkonen et al., 1998; Compant et al., 2005; Baldotto et al., 2011)。通过喷叶接种应用于玉米和小麦时,研究者认为巴西固氮螺菌(Azospirillum brasilense)是通过气孔进入植物并能够在叶和茎的内部定植(Fukami et al., 2016)。当内生菌在植株内定植,形成共生关系,为了确保有益共生体从一代传到下一代,就会形成垂直传播(Herre et al., 1999)。垂直传播发生在被内生菌感染的种子或花粉内,萌发后的植株带有同种内生菌。同种植物之间,如酢浆草(Oxalis corniculata)中的芽孢杆菌(Bacillus)就是通过种子进行传

播(Jooste et al., 2019)。在垂直传播的共生体中,共生体是专性的并在宿主体内度过其整个生命周期,无法在环境中生存(Bright & Bulghresi, 2010)。植物与内生菌之间的专性关系似乎很少见,并不是所有共生体之间都进行垂直传播,也有进行水平传播(Foster & Wenseieers, 2006);并且,一些细菌内生菌两种传播方式均可,即混合模式传播。

2 植物内生菌的多样性

2.1 内生菌在植物中的分布多样性

内生菌普遍存在于各种植物中,分布范围较广,具有群落多样性。迄今,人们在研究过的植物中发现并分离出大量的内生菌,内生菌分布在植物的各个组织或器官的细胞或细胞间隙中,这种特定的分布可能与它们利用不同基质的能力有关(Rodrigues et al., 1994;黄敬瑜等,2017)。植物种子中传播的内生真菌 Neotyphodium lolii 在植物组织中不规则分布,只在成熟后的胚中定植,而在分化过程中不定植(Majewska-sawka & Nakashima, 2004)。有些物种在植物器官内表现出特定的分布模式。例如,伯克霍尔德菌(Burkholderia)仅出现在竹根茎样本中;假单胞菌(Pseudomonas)在竹笋和竹竿的样品中检测到,而在竹根茎中未检测到;芽孢杆菌仅在竹笋中检测到(Liu et al., 2017)。另外,内生真菌群落在植物组织中的分布还有强烈的季节性变化,如在1月份,酸模(Rumex acetosa)根中内生真菌的含量较高(98.3%),叶中较低(仅占4.4%);6月份,则完全相反,叶中内生真菌的含量增加到90%(Wearn et al., 2012)。内生菌在植物时间、空间上的分布多样性是内生菌与植物互作的结果,也是共生体对环境适应的体现。

2.2 植物内生菌种类的多样性

2.2.1 内生真菌

内生真菌已从多种植物中分离出来,包括农作物、木本植物等,尤其是药用植物、苔藓、蕨类和地衣。内生真菌在植物中的定植率通常茎中的高于叶中,叶中高于根中(Tao et al., 2008)。已发现的植物内生真菌主要包括子囊菌门(Ascomycota)(89%)、担子菌门(Basidiomycota)(9%)和毛菌门(Mucoromycota)(2%),在镰刀菌属(Fusarium)、曲霉菌属(Aspergillus)、毛盘孢属(Colletotrichum)、青霉属(Penicillium)、赤霉菌属(Gibberella)等属中皆有分布,生物多样性十分丰富(Larran et al., 2007; Wang et al., 2016; Renuka & Ramanujam, 2016; Xing et al., 2018)。

2.2.2 内生细菌

研究人员统计发现,植物内生细菌大多存在于植物根部和种子中,在茎和叶中相对较少(Afzal et al., 2019)。变形菌门是从植物中分离出来的最主要的门,包括α-、β-和γ-变形菌门,其中γ-变形菌门是最多样化和占主导地位的(Miliute et al., 2015; Santoyo et al., 2016)。放线菌门(Actinobacteria)、拟杆菌门(Bacteroidetes)和厚壁菌门(Firmicutes)是最常见的内生细菌门类(Reinhold-hurek & Hurek, 1998; Santoyo et al., 2016),这些门的优势度随着宿主植物种类的不同而改变(Bodenhausen et al., 2013; Ding & Melcher, 2016)。最常见的分离内生细菌属为芽孢杆菌属(Bacillus)、伯克霍尔德氏菌属(Burkholderia)、微杆菌属(Microbacterium)、微球菌属(Micrococcus)、泛菌属(Pantoea)、假单胞菌属(Pseudomonas)、窄养单胞菌属(Stenotrophomonas)(Chaturvedi et al., 2016)。

2.2.3 内生放线菌

放线菌能够产生多种抗生素类物质,从根中分离放线菌最多,其次是茎,叶中最少(Gangwar et al., 2014)。内生放线菌在链孢菌科(Streptosporangiaceae)(40%)、链霉菌科(Streptomycetaceae)(27%)、热孢菌科(Thermomonosporaceae)(16%)、小单孢菌科(Micromonosporaceae)(8%)、假心菌科(Pseudonocardiaceae)(8%)和放线菌科(Actinosynnemataceae)(2%)中皆有分布(Janso et al., 2010)。目前,分离到的内生放线

菌主要为链霉菌属(Streptomyces)。此外,还有小单孢菌属(Micromonospora)、放线菌属(Actinopolyspora)、糖多孢菌属(Saccharopolyspora)、诺卡氏菌属(Nocardia)、厄氏菌属(Oerskovia)、小双孢菌属(Microhispora)、链孢菌属(Streptosporangium)、原小单胞菌属(Promicromonospora)、红球菌属(Rhodococcus)等(Verma et al., 2009; Akshatha et al., 2014)。

3 植物内生菌对生物胁迫的抗性

3.1 抗致病菌引起的病害

许多内生菌能够抑制由病原菌引起的植物病害的发生,例如,Saikia 等(2021)研究发现内生菌假单胞菌和根际链霉菌(Streptomyces fimicarius 和 S. laurentii)组合能显著降低水稻白叶枯病,且产生的吲哚乙酸、氰化氢、铁载体等,对植物生长有显著的促进作用。从烟草中分离出的两种粪产碱菌(Alcaligenes faecalis)和蜡样芽孢杆菌(Bacillus cereus)和从茄属植物中分离出嗜麦芽寡氧单胞菌(Stenotrophomonas maltophilia)、芽孢杆菌、褐球固氮菌(Azotobacter chroococcum)和粘质沙雷氏菌(Serratia marcescens)均可以抑制镰刀菌枯萎病并促进番茄植株的生长(Aydi-ben-abdallah et al., 2020;Abdallah et al., 2016)。研究发现,内生菌通过诱导宿主抗性抵抗病原菌的侵染,与致病菌竞争生态位和营养位,产生抗生素、水解酶类和生物碱等次生代谢产物和信号干扰抑制致病菌的活性等途径抵抗宿主植株中致病菌引起的病害发生。

3.1.1 通过诱导抗性抑制病原菌的生长

Van Loon & Bakker(2003)和 Van Wees 等(2008)证实根际存在的有益菌能诱导植物产生抗性以抵抗病原菌的侵染,降低病害发生程度,植株这种反应称为诱导系统抗性(induced systemic resistance,简称 ISR)。该系统能够诱导植物产生广谱抗性,从而大幅提高植物对致病菌的防御能力,避免或降低植物遭受到致病菌的侵害,减小植物病害的发生率(李晴等,2021)。据报道,在大多数植物中,由茉莉酸(JA)和乙烯调控诱导系统抗性。例如,蜡样芽孢杆菌(EPL1.1.3)和嗜线虫沙雷氏菌(Serratia nematodiphila TLE1.1)通过产生 JA 可以诱导番茄植株产生系统抗性,从而抵抗 Ralstonia syzigiisub sp.侵染(Yanti et al., 2019)。藏红花内生菌伯克霍尔德氏菌(E39CS3)通过提高内源性 JA 的水平诱导系统抗性,抵抗尖孢镰刀菌(Fusarium oxysporum)的侵染,对藏红花球茎腐病有抑制作用(Ahmad et al., 2021)。在杜仲叶中分离得到的枯草芽孢杆菌(DZSY21)能够通过激活水杨酸(SA)和 JA 途径依赖的信号通路激活诱导系统抗性来抑制玉米小斑病菌(Bipolaris maydis)(Ding et al., 2017)。3.1.2 竞争生态位和营养位置抑制致病菌的生长

有些植物内生菌与病原菌具有相同的生态位,内生菌能够与病原菌竞争生存位点,从而减少病原菌定植。Tan 等(2016)发现解淀粉芽孢杆菌(Bacillus amyloliquefaciens T-5)可作为番茄幼苗生防剂,当用 T-5GFP 预先接种番茄幼苗时,可以抑制青枯雷尔氏菌(Ralstonia solanacearum QL- Rs)的定植,从而减轻了青枯病。作者认为这可能是由于生存空间介导的相互作用的结果,因为 T-5 可以更有效的在根上定植。

内生菌还能够与病原菌竞争营养物质(如,碳水化合物、氮和氧)从而保护宿主植物,他们可以迅速的在宿主中定植,耗尽可用的基质,使病菌因缺乏营养物质而衰亡(Pal & Kgardener, 2006)。季也蒙毕赤酵母(Pichia guilliermondii)作为单细胞生物体,能够在营养丰富的水果伤口的有利条件下快速繁殖。它们可以消耗多种碳水化合物,例如双糖和单糖,还可以消耗各种氮源,从而抑制指状青霉(Penicillium digitatum)、灰葡萄孢菌(Botrytis cinerea)和炭疽病菌(Colletotrichum spp.)的生长(Spadaro & Droby, 2016)。金黄杆菌(Chryseobacterium sp. WR21)能够与青枯雷尔氏病菌竞争根系分泌物,从而抑制青枯病菌的生长,防止青枯病的发生(Huang et al., 2017)。

除了碳水化合物和氮源外,铁也是植物生长所必需的微量元素之一,参与植物蒸腾和酶促反应。Fe³⁺离子的低溶解度限制了铁的可用性,这可能是微生物生长的限制因素。许多微生物可以产生各种低分子量的铁载体,对 Fe³⁺具有高亲和力(Van, 2000)。稻瘟病是由稻瘟病菌 (*Magnaporthe oryzae*)引起的,内生菌孢暗灰链霉菌 (*Streptomyces sporocinereus* OsiSh-2)对稻瘟病菌有较强的抑制作用,其拮抗作用与铁的竞争有关,OsiSh-2 含有更多的铁载体生物合成基因簇,具有更显著的利用铁的能力,在缺铁情况下,能够摄取更多的铁,从而抑制稻瘟病菌的生长(Zeng et al., 2021)。

3.1.3 产生次级代谢产物抑制致病菌的生长

许多研究人员已经鉴定出内生细菌种类,并且越来越多的报道称它们可以产生次级代谢 产物减少植物病原体的生长和活性。如石斛中分离出43株内生细菌,其中巨大芽孢杆菌 (Bacillus megaterium) 具有较强的抗菌活性(Wang et al., 2019)。花生内生菌贝莱斯芽孢 杆菌(B. velezensis LDO2)具有合成多种抗菌代谢产物的强大能力,对花生病原真菌和细菌 表现出强烈的拮抗活性,特别是对黄曲霉菌丝生长具有明显的抑制作用,导致菌丝畸形,并 具有多种促植物生长相关特性(Chen et al., 2019)。豆根瘤中分离鉴定出肠杆菌、不动杆菌、 假单胞菌、苍白杆菌和芽孢杆菌等内生菌,对大豆疫霉菌(Phytophthora sojae 01)具有抗 菌活性,其中醋酸钙不动杆菌(Acinetobacter calcoaceticus DD161)的抑菌活性最强,达到 了 71.14%, 引起真菌菌丝断裂、裂解、菌丝末端原生质体球的形成和分裂(Zhao et al., 2018)。 内生菌对 5 大食源性病菌也具有抗菌能力,如据检测银杏中分离出的内生菌枯草芽孢杆菌 (GBF-96),对大肠埃希氏菌(Escherichia coli)、鼠伤寒沙门氏菌(Salmonella typhimurium)、 蜡样芽孢杆菌、单核增生李斯特氏菌(Listeria monocytogenes)和金黄色葡萄球菌 (Staphylococcus aureus),均有抗菌活性,此外枯草芽孢杆菌(GBF-96)的代谢产物乙酸 乙酯也具有抗菌活性,用其处理过的病原菌表面破裂、细胞收缩、溶解,推测其抗菌机制是 通过穿透细菌细胞膜并诱发细胞裂解(Islam et al., 2019)。而且红豆杉中克里本类芽孢杆菌 (Paenibacillus kribbensis) 也有此种作用(Islam et al., 2018)。蕨类植物同形鳞毛蕨 (Dryopteris uniformis) 中分离出的芽孢杆菌 (Bacillus sp. cryopeg) 和类芽孢杆菌 (Paenibacillus sp. Rif 200865) 对 5 株食源性病原菌也具有抗菌性,并且其代谢产物丁醇溶 剂提取物具有抗菌作用,使病原菌细胞形状不规则或破裂(Das et al., 2017)。

植物内生菌可以分泌的抗生素类物质抑制和杀死病原菌。热带药用植物荜拔(Piper longum)中提取到的内生真菌橡胶拟茎点霉(Phomopsis heveicola),具有抗细菌、抗真菌和抗氧化的潜力,其在表观遗传修饰剂丙戊酸(valproic acid)的催化下产生抗生素,可以抑制人类病原体铜绿假单胞菌(Pseudomonas aeruginosa)、宋内志贺氏菌(Shigella sonnei)、化脓链球菌(Streptococcus pyogenes)和伤寒沙门氏菌(Salmonella typhi)的生长,以及植物病原菌普氏菌(Puccinia recondita)、立枯丝核菌(Rhizoctonia solani)、晚疫霉(Phytophthora infestans)和灰霉病菌(Botrytis cinerea)的生长,且清除 DPPH 的活性得到了提高(Ameen et al., 2021)。在水稻中提取的内生菌粪生链霉菌(Streptomyces fimicarius)和劳伦链霉菌(S. laurentii)产生吡嘧磺辛 B、卡那霉素 C、新霉素 A 等抗生素类物质,抑制水稻白枯病菌(Xanthomonas oryzae pv. oryzae)的生长(Saikia & Bora, 2021)。

植物内生菌还可以通过分泌水解酶类物质抑制致病菌生长。Lastochkina等(2020)将枯草芽孢杆菌(0-4、26D)与水杨酸组成菌剂,提高了尖孢镰刀菌诱导染病块茎中淀粉酶抑制剂的活性,同时降低镰刀菌诱导的蛋白酶活性,能够降低尖孢镰刀菌干腐病的发病率。从藏红花中分离出内生菌伯克霍尔德氏菌(E39CS3),能够产生几丁质酶或β-1,3-葡聚糖酶,参与尖孢镰刀菌细胞壁降解,有效地诱导菌丝细胞死亡(Ahman et al., 2021)。番茄中内生菌嗜麦芽寡养单胞菌(Stenotrophomonas maltophilia S23、S24、S28)、圆褐固氮菌(Azotobacter chroococcum S11)和粘质沙雷氏菌(S14)均可以产生几丁质酶和蛋白酶,抑制尖孢镰刀菌

生长(Aydi-ben-abdallah et al., 2020)。在水稻根中筛选出蜡样芽孢杆菌产生挥发性抗生素以及几丁质酶等次生代谢物质,能够抑制拟轮枝镰孢菌(Fusarium verticillioides)、藤仓镰孢菌(F. fujikuroi)、高产镰刀菌(F. proliferum)、稻瘟菌(Magnaporthe oryzae)、稻小球腔菌(Magnaporthe salvinii)5种水稻重要病原真菌菌丝的生长(Etesami et al., 2019)。从豌豆、甘蓝和辣椒中分离的铜绿假单胞菌(H40)、嗜麦芽寡养单胞菌(H8)和枯草芽孢杆菌(H18)能够分别产生 2,5-二羟基苯甲酸、4-(1-甲基乙基)苯甲醛、格尔德霉素(geldanamycin)、邻苯二甲酸、2-乙基己基酯、3,4-二甲氧基肉桂酸、1,3-二唑和 2-(4-叔丁基-2,6-二甲基-3-羟基苄基)-2-咪唑啉等,这些物质具有抗真菌和抗氧化活性,对水稻枯纹病菌(Rhizoctonia solani)起抑制作用(Selim et al., 2017)。

内生菌产生的生物碱抑制病原菌的生长和代谢活性。长春花中内生菌可通过调控萜类吲哚生物碱(terpenoid indole alkaloid,TIA)生物合成途径的结构基因和调控基因的表达,从而提高长春花根中生物碱(ajmalicine 和 serpentine)的含量(Singh et al., 2020),可以抵御致病菌的侵染(Hewitt et al., 2020)。Qi 等(2019)在红树林植物中分离的内生青霉菌(Penicillium sp. CPCC 400817),能够产生一种新的生物碱(GKK1032C),对金黄色葡萄球菌具有较强的抑菌活性。盐节木(Halocnemum strobilaceum)中内生菌橘青霉(Penicillium citrinum-314)产生新的氨基甲基酚类生物碱(halociline),对枯草芽孢杆菌、金黄色葡萄球菌、大肠埃希氏菌和铜绿假单胞菌具有抑制作用(Abdel et al., 2020)。

3.1.4 通过信号干扰抑制致病菌的生长

内生菌通过降解病原菌的 N-酰基高丝氨酸内酯(N-acyl-L-homoserine lactones,AHL)信号,阻断群体感应,抑制病原菌的生长。在马铃薯块茎中分离出具有 AHL 降解活性的内生菌,通过降解病原菌的 AHL 信号阻断群体感应来阻止马铃薯块茎软腐果胶杆菌(Pectobacterium carotovorum)产生毒力因子,从而预防马铃薯块茎软腐病,经检测,这些内生菌为芽孢杆菌属(Bacillus sp.)、贪噬菌属(Variovorax sp.)、Variovorax paradoxus 和根癌农杆菌(Agrobacterium tumefaciens)(Ha et al., 2018)。Anandan 等(2019)也发现苏云金芽孢杆菌(Bacillus thuringiensis KMCL07)可以产生内酯酶,通过降低铜绿假单胞菌(PAO1)的毒力,以及抑制其生物膜的形成,中断了 AHL 介导的 QS 系统,且无任何生长抑制作用。Kiarood 等(2020)也在蜡样芽孢杆菌和固氮假单胞菌中发现了同样的抑菌机制,并且降低了由丁香假单胞菌(Pseudomonas syringae pv.)引起的柑橘疾病。

3.2 抗虫害

Siddiqui 和 Shaukat(2003)指出,内生细菌的定植能力既减少了初始根系损伤,又影响了宿主对病原体攻击的反应,加速了植物的发育,产生了丰富的根系分泌物,以加快土壤中微生物的生长,并对造成植物损害的线虫(nematode)进行生物管理提供了很大的空间。内生菌通过产生水解酶等活性物质抑制线虫生长,Liu 等(2020)指出,在温室试验中,耐盐芽孢杆菌(Bacillus halotolerans)、郭霍氏芽孢杆菌(B. kochii)、海洋化芽孢杆菌(B. oceanisediminis)、短小芽孢杆菌(B. pumilus)、东洋芽孢杆菌(B. toyonensis)、蜡样芽孢杆菌、铜绿假单胞菌和假蕈状芽孢杆菌(B. pseudomycoides)能够有效地抑制土壤中的根结线虫。Mardhiana 等(2017)在香附(Cyperus rotundus)根中提取出 8 株内生菌,可以产生蛋白酶、几丁质酶和 HCN,具有脲酶活性,并能溶解磷酸盐。根据试验结果,所有内生细菌都有效地促进了番茄生长,并抑制了南方根结线虫(Meloidogyne incognita)感染的严重程度(Mardhiana et al., 2017)。Wiratno 等(2019)也发现在黑胡椒根中分离出内生菌能够产生几丁质酶或蛋白酶,从而对南方根结线虫具有致死性。来自根际内生菌类芽孢杆菌(Paenibacillus sp.)和芽孢杆菌产生次生代谢产物,能够减少番茄和胡萝卜线虫卵的总数(Viljoen et al., 2019)。球毛壳菌(Chaetomium globosum YSC5)产生代谢物质毛壳球蛋白A(chaetoglobosin A)、毛壳球蛋白 B(chaetoglobosin B)、黄柄曲霉素(flavipin)、

3-methoxyepicoccone 和 4,5,6-三羟基-7-甲基苯酞(4,5,6-trihydroxy-7-methylphthalide)显著减少了线虫的繁殖(Khan et al., 2019)。Asyiah 等(2021)将一株假单胞菌(*Pseudomonas dimunita*)和三株芽孢杆菌组合形成一个联合体,添加有机物和维生素等物质制成生物杀线虫剂,使得土壤和根系中的根结线虫 J2 总数量减少了 60.74%和 66.24%。

4 结论与展望

目前控制病原菌病害的主要方法仍然是农药的应用。但化学农药的使用对环境造成严重污染甚至危及人类身体健康,因此需要提出对环境以及人类健康更加可持续发展的策略,寻找合适的农药代替品。植物内生菌可以利用生态位竞争或营养竞争、产生诱导抗性遏制病原菌感染;或合成抗生素类、生物碱类、几丁质类等次生代谢产物抑制病原菌或线虫的生长,从而防治病虫害。因此,有些研究者认为利用植物内生菌的生物防治是一种处理植物病原体的环保策略,具有替代或减少化学农药使用的潜力(杨镇和曹君,2016; Latha et al., 2019)。

(1) 植物内生菌是生物防治的首选菌株类型,且内生菌来源于植株,并作用于植株,不会给环境和人类健康造成危害,但要解决生物防治菌株在植株体内,或在环境中不能长时间大量存活的问题。(2)在体外内生菌可以产生多种次生代谢产物拮抗病原菌,抑制其生长,因此可以培养次级代谢产物,或将其作为前体结构,研发新型绿色农药。(3)随着对植物微生物研究的日益深入,将有益内生菌组合成菌群,将大大提高生物菌剂得作用效率,维持植株不受病原菌的侵染,提高植株抗性。

参考文献:

- ABDALLAH RAB, MOKNI-TLILI S, NEFZI A, et al., 2016. Biocontrol of fusarium wilt and growth promotion of tomato plants using endophytic bacteria isolated from *Nicotiana glauca* organs[J]. Biol Control, 97: 80-88.
- ABDEL RAZEK MM, MOUSSA AY, EL-SHANAWANY MA, et al., 2020. A new phenolic alkaloid from *Halocnemum strobilaceum* endophytes: antimicrobial, antioxidant and biofilm Inhibitory activities[J]. Chem Biodivers, 17(10): e2000496.
- AFZAL I, SHINWARI ZK, SIKANDAR S, et al., 2019. Plant beneficial endophytic bacteria: mechanisms, diversity, host range and genetic determinants[J]. Microbiol Res, 221: 36-49.
- AHEMAD M, KIBRET M, 2014. Mechanisms and applications of plant growth promoting rhizobacteria: current perspective[J]. J King Saud Univ Sci, 26(1): 1-20.
- AHMAD T, BASHIR A, FAROOQ S, et al., 2021. *Burkholderia gladioli* E39CS3, an endophyte of *Crocus sativus* Linn., induces host resistance against corm-rot caused by *Fusarium oxysporum*[J]. J Appl Microbiol, 132(1): 495-508.
- AKSHATHA V, NALINI M, D'SOUZA C, et al., 2014. Streptomycete endophytes from anti-diabetic medicinal plants of the Western Ghats inhibit alpha-amylase and promote glucose uptake[J]. Lett Appl Microbiol, 58(5): 433-439.
- AMEEN F, ALMANSOB A, AL TAMI M, et al., 2021. Epigenetic modifiers affect the bioactive compounds secreted by an endophyte of the tropical plant *Piper longum*[J]. Molecules, 26(1): 29-32.
- ANANDAN K, VITTAL RR, 2019. Quorum quenching activity of AiiA lactonase KMMI17 from endophytic *Bacillus thuringiensis* KMCL07 on AHL-mediated pathogenic phenotype in *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*[J]. Microb Pathog, 132: 230-242.
- ASYIAH IN, PRIHATIN J, HASTUTI AD, et al., 2021. Cost-effective bacteria-based bionematicide formula to control the root-knot nematode *Meloidogyne* spp. on tomato plants[J].

- Biodivers J Biol Diver, 22(6): 3256-3264.
- AYDI-BEN-ABDALLAH R, JABNOUN-KHIAREDDINE H, DAAMI-REMADI M, 2020. Fusarium wilt biocontrol and tomato growth stimulation, using endophytic bacteria naturally associated with *Solanum sodomaeum* and *S. bonariense* plants[J]. Egypt J Biol Pest Control, 30(1): 1-13.
- BALDOTTO LEB, OLIVARES FL, BRESSAN-SMITH R, 2011. Structural interaction between GFP-labeled diazotrophic endophytic bacterium *Herbaspirillum seropedicae* RAM10 and pineapple plantlets Vitória'[J]. Braz J Microbiol, 42: 114-125.
- BODENHAUSEN N, HORTON M, BERGELSON J, et al., 2013. Bacterial communities associated with the leaves and the roots of *Arabidopsis thaliana*[J]. PLoS ONE, 8 (2): e56329.
- BRIGHT M, BULGHERESI S, 2010. A complex journey: transmission of microbial symbionts[J]. Nat Rev Microbiol, 8(3): 218-230.
- CARRIÓN VJ, PEREZ-JARAMILLO J, CORDOVEZ V, et al., 2019. Pathogen-induced activation of disease-suppressive functions in the endophytic root microbiome[J]. Science, 366(6465): 606-612.
- CHATURVEDI H, SINGH V, GUPTA G, 2016. Potential of bacterial endophytes as plant growth promoting factors[J]. J Plant Pathol Microbiol, 7(9): 1-6.
- CHEN L, SHI H, HENG JY, et al., 2019. Antimicrobial, plant growth-promoting and genomic properties of the peanut endophyte *Bacillus velezensis* LDO2[J]. Microbiol Res, 218: 41-48.
- COMPANT S, REITER B, SESSITSCH A, et al., 2005. Endophytic colonization of *Vitis vinifera* L. by plant growth-promoting bacterium *Burkholderia* sp. strain PsJN[J]. Appl Environ Microbiol, 71(4): 1685-1693.
- DAS G, PARK S, BAEK KH, 2017. Diversity of endophytic bacteria in a fern species *Dryopteris uniformis* (Makino) Makino and evaluation of their antibacterial potential against five foodborne pathogenic bacteria[J]. Foodborne Pathog Dis, 14(5): 260-268.
- DING T, MELCHER U, 2016. Influences of plant species, season and location on leaf endophytic bacterial communities of non-cultivated plants[J]. PLoS ONE, 11(3): e0150895.
- DING T, SU B, CHEN X, et al., 2017. An endophytic bacterial strain isolated from *Eucommia ulmoides* inhibits southern corn leaf blight[J]. Front Microbiol, 8: 903.
- ETESAMI H, ALIKHANI H, AMIRSEYED HOSSEINI H, 2019. Root bacterial endophytes as potential biological control agents against fungal rice pathogens[J]. Arch Phytopathol Pflanzensch, 52(7-8): 560-581.
- FUKAMI J, NOGUEIRA MA, ARAUJO RS, et al., 2016. Accessing inoculation methods of maize and wheat with *Azospirillum brasilense*[J]. Amb Express, 6(1): 1-13.
- FOSTER KR, WENSELEERS T, 2006. A general model for the evolution of mutualisms[J]. J Evol Biol, 19(4): 1283-1293.
- GANGWAR M, DOGRA S, GUPTA UP, et al., 2014. Diversity and biopotential of endophytic actinomycetes from three medicinal plants in India[J]. Afr J Microbiol Res, 8(2): 184-191.
- HA NT, MINH TQ, HOI PX, et al., 2018. Biological control of potato tuber soft rot using N-acyl-L-homoserine lactone-degrading endophytic bacteria[J]. Curr Sci, 115(10): 1921-1927.
- HAYAT R, ALI S, AMARA U, et al., 2010. Soil beneficial bacteria and their role in plant growth promotion: a review[J]. Ann Microbiol, 60(4): 579-598.
- HERRE EA, KNOWLTON N, MUELLER UG, et al., 1999. The evolution of mutualisms: exploring the paths between conflict and cooperation[J]. Trend Ecol Evol, 14(2): 49-53.

- HEWITT KG, MACE WJ, MCKENZIE CM, et al., 2020. Fungal alkaloid occurrence in endophyte-infected perennial ryegrass during seedling establishment[J]. J Chem Ecol, 46(4): 410-421.
- HUANG J, WEI Z, HU J, et al., 2017. *Chryseobacterium nankingense* sp. nov. WR21 effectively suppresses *Ralstonia solanacearum* growth via intensive root exudates competition[J]. Biol Control, 62(4): 567-577.
- HUANG JY, ZHANG CJ, YAO YL, et al., 2017. Progress in antimicrobial substances of endophytes[J]. Chin J Biotechnol, 33(2): 178-186. [黄敬瑜,张楚军,姚瑜龙,等,2017. 植物内生菌生物抗菌活性物质研究进展[J]. 生物工程学报,33(2): 178-186.]
- ISLAM MN, CHOI J, BAEK KH, 2019. Control of foodborne pathogenic bacteria by endophytic bacteria isolated from *Ginkgo biloba* L.[J]. Foodborne Pathog Dis, 16(10): 661-670.
- ISLAM N, CHOI J, BAEK KH, 2018. Antibacterial activities of endophytic bacteria isolated from *Taxus brevifolia* against foodborne pathogenic bacteria[J]. Foodborne Pathog Dis, 15(5): 269-276.
- JIA M, CHEN L, XIN HL, et al., 2016. A friendly relationship between endophytic fungi and medicinal plants: a systematic review[J]. Front Microbiol, 7: 906-912.
- JOOSTE M, ROETS F, MIDGLEY GF, et al., 2019. Nitrogen-fixing bacteria and Oxalis-evidence for a vertically inherited bacterial symbiosis[J]. BMC Plant Biol, 19(1): 1-10.
- KIAROOD SLA, RAHNAMA K, GOLMOHAMMADI M, et al., 2020. Quorum-quenching endophytic bacteria inhibit disease caused by *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. syringae in *Citrus* cultivars[J]. J Basic Microbiol, 60(9): 746-757.
- KHAN B, YAN W, WEI S, et al., 2019. Nematicidal metabolites from endophytic fungus *Chaetomium globosum* YSC5[J]. FEMS Microbiol Lett, 366(14): fnz169.
- LATHA P, KARTHIKEYAN M, RAJESWARI E, 2019. Endophytic bacteria: Prospects and applications for the plant disease management [M]. Springer: Plant Health Under Biotic Stress: 1-50.
- LARRAN S, PERELLÓ A, SIMÓN MR, et al., 2007. The endophytic fungi from wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) [J]. World J Microbiol Biot, 23(4): 565-572.
- LASTOCHKINA O, PUSENKOVA L, GARSHINA D, et al., 2020. The effect of endophytic bacteria *Bacillus subtilis* and salicylic acid on some resistance and quality traits of stored *Solanum tuberosum* L. tubers infected with fusarium dry rot[J]. Plants, 9(6): 738-743.
- LIU F, YUAN ZS, ZHANG XT, et al., 2017. Characteristics and diversity of endophytic bacteria in moso bamboo (*Phyllostachys eduli* s) based on 16S rDNA sequencing[J]. Arch Microbiol, 199(9): 1259-1266.
- LIU GY, LIN X, XU SY, et al., 2020. Screening, identification and application of soil bacteria with nematicidal activity against root-knot nematode (*Meloidogyne incognita*) on tomato[J]. Pest Manag Sci, 76(6): 2217-2224.
- LI Q, CHAI S, FENG QX, et al., 2021. Analysis of the application of endophytic bacteria in crops [J]. Seeds Sci Technol, 33 (12) 6: 8-9. [李晴,柴霜,冯千禧,等,2021. 植物内生菌在农作物方面的应用探析[J]. 种子科技,39(12): 8-9.]
- MARDHIANA M, PRADANA AP, ADIWENA M, et al., 2017. Use of endophytic bacteria from roots of *Cyperus rotundus* for biocontrol of *Meloidogyne incognita*[J]. Biodivers J Biol Diver, 18(4): 1308-1315.
- MAJEWSKA-SAWKA A, NAKASHIMA H, 2004. Endophyte transmission via seeds of Lolium

- perenne L.: immunodetection of fungal antigens[J]. Fungal Genet Biol, 41(5): 534-541.
- MENDES R, GARBEVA P, RAAIJMAKERS JM, 2013. The rhizosphere microbiome: significance of plant beneficial, plant pathogenic, and human pathogenic microorganisms[J]. FEMS Microbiol Rev, 37(5): 634-663.
- MILIUTE I, BUZAITE O, BANIULIS D, et al., 2015. Bacterial endophytes in agricultural crops and their role in stress tolerance: a review[J]. Zemdirbyste, 102(4): 465-478.
- PAL K, KGARDENER BM, 2006. Biological control of plant pathogens[J]. Plant Health Inst, 1117-1142.
- PHILIPPOT L, RAAIJMAKERS JM, LEMANCEAU P, et al., 2013. Going back to the roots: the microbial ecology of the rhizosphere[J]. Nat Rev Microbiol, 11: 789-799.
- PORRAS-ALFARO A, BAYMAN P, 2011. Hidden fungi, emergent properties: endophytes and microbiomes[J]. Annu Rev Phytopathol, 49: 291-315.
- QI X, LI XQ, ZHAO JY, et al., 2019. GKK1032C, a new alkaloid compound from the endophytic fungus *Penicillium* sp. CPCC 400817 with activity against methicillin-resistant *S. aureus*[J]. J Antibiot, 72(4): 237-240.
- RENUKA S, RAMANUJAM B, 2016. Fungal endophytes from maize (*Zea mays* L.): isolation, identification and screening against maize stem borer, *Chilo partellus* (Swinhoe)[J]. J Pur Appl Microbiol, 10(1): 523-529.
- REINHOLD-HUREK B, HUREK T, 1998. Life in grasses: diazotrophic endophytes[J]. Trends Microbiol, 6(4): 139-144.
- RHO H, HSIEH M, KANDEL SL, et al., 2018. Do endophytes promote growth of host plants under stress? A meta-analysis on plant stress mitigation by endophytes[J]. Microbial Ecol, 75(2): 407-418.
- RODRIGUES KF, 1994. The foliar fungal endophytes of the Amazonian palm *Euterpe oleracea*[J]. Mycologia, 86(3): 376-385.
- RODRIGUEZ R, REDMAN R, 2008. More than 400 million years of evolution and some plants still can't make it on their own: plant stress tolerance via fungal symbiosis[J]. J Exp Bot, 59(5): 1109-1114.
- SAIKKONEN K, FAETH SH, HELANDER M, et al., 1998. Fungal endophytes: a continuum of interactions with host plants[J]. Ann Rev Ecol Syst, 29(1): 319-343.
- SANTOYO G, MORENO-HAGELSIEB G, OROZCO-MOSQUEDA MDC, et al., 2016. Plant growth-promoting bacterial endophytes[J]. Microbiol Res, 183: 92-99.
- SAIKIA K, BORA L, 2021. Exploring actinomycetes and endophytes of rice ecosystem for induction of disease resistance against bacterial blight of rice[J]. Eur J Plant Pathol, 159(1): 67-79.
- SELIM HMM, GOMAA NM, MESSA AMM, 2017. Application of endophytic bacteria for the biocontrol of *Rhizoctonia solani* (Cantharellales: Ceratobasidiaceae) damping-off disease in cotton seedlings[J]. Biocontrol Sci Technol, 27(1): 81-95.
- SIDDIQUI IA, SHAUKAT SS, 2003. Endophytic bacteria: prospects and opportunities for the biological control of plant-parasitic nematodes[J]. Nematol Mediterr, 31(1): 111-120.
- SINGH S, PANDEY SS, SHANKER K, et al., 2020. Endophytes enhance the production of root alkaloids ajmalicine and serpentine by modulating the terpenoid indole alkaloid pathway in *Catharanthus roseus* roots[J]. J Appl Microbiol, 128(4): 1128-1142.
- SPADARO D, DROBY S, 2016. Development of biocontrol products for postharvest diseases of

- fruit: the importance of elucidating the mechanisms of action of yeast antagonists[J]. Trends Food Sci Technol, 47: 39-49.
- TAO G, LIU Z, HYDE K, et al., 2008. Whole rDNA analysis reveals novel and endophytic fungi in *Bletilla ochracea* (Orchidaceae)[J]. Fungal Divers, 33(1): 101-112.
- TAN S, GU Y, YANG C, et al., 2016. *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* T-5 may prevent *Ralstonia solanacearum* infection through competitive exclusion[J]. Biol Fert Soils, 52(3): 341-351.
- VAN LOON LC, 2000. Helping plants to defend themselves: biocontrol by disease-suppressing rhizobacteria[M]//Developments in Plant Genetics and Breeding. Amsterdam: Elsevier, 6: 203-213.
- VAN LOON LC, BAKKER PAHM, 2003. Signalling in rhizobacteria-plant interactions[M]//DEKROON H, VISSER EJW. Root ecology. Ecological studies. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer, 168: 297-330.
- VAN WEES SC, VAN DER ES, PIETERSE CM, 2008. Plant immune responses triggered by beneficial microbes[J]. Curr Opin Plant Biol, 11(4): 443-448.
- VERMA VC, GOND SK, KUMAR A, et al., 2009. Endophytic actinomycetes from *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss.: isolation, diversity, and anti-microbial activity[J]. Microbial Ecol, 57(4): 749-756.
- VILJOEN JJF, LABUSCHAGNE N, FOURIE H, et al., 2019. Biological control of the root-knot nematode *Meloidogyne incognita* on tomatoes and carrots by plant growth-promoting rhizobacteria[J]. Trop Plant Pathol, 44(3): 284-291.
- WANI Z A, ASHRAF N, MOHIUDDIN T, et al., 2015. Plant-endophyte symbiosis, an ecological perspective[J]. Appl Microbiol Biotechnol, 99(7): 2955-2965.
- WANG WF, ZHAI Y,Y CAO LX, et al., 2016. Endophytic bacterial and fungal microbiota in sprouts, roots and stems of rice (*Oryza sativa* L.)[J]. Microbiol Res, 188: 1-8.
- WANG SS, LIU JM, SUN J, et al., 2019. Diversity of culture-independent bacteria and antimicrobial activity of culturable endophytic bacteria isolated from different *Dendrobium stems*[J]. Sci Rep, 9(1): 1-12.
- WALLER F, ACHATZ B, BALTRUSCHAT H, et al., 2005. The endophytic fungus *Piriformospora* indica reprograms barley to salt-stress tolerance, disease resistance, and higher yield[J]. Proc Nat Acad Sci, 102(38): 13386-13391.
- WEARN JA, SUTTON BC, MORLEY NJ, et al., 2012. Species and organ specificity of fungal endophytes in herbaceous grassland plants[J]. J Ecol, 100(5): 1085-1092.
- WEES SCV, ENT SVD, PIETERSE CM, 2008. Plant immune responses triggered by beneficial microbes[J]. Curr Opin Plant Biol, 11(4): 443-448.
- WIRATNO W, SYAKIR M, SUCIPTO I, et al., 2019. Isolation and characterization of endophytic bacteria from roots of Piper nigrum and their activities against *Fusarium oxysporum* and *Meloidogyne incognita*[J]. Biodivers J Biol Diver, 20(3): 682-687.
- WILSON D, 1995. Endophyte: the evolution of a term, and clarification of its use and definition[J]. Oikos,73(2): 274-276.
- XING HQ, MA JC, XU BL, et al., 2018. Mycobiota of maize seeds revealed by rDNA-ITS sequence analysis of samples with varying storage times[J]. Microbiol Open, 7(6): e00609.
- YANG Z, CAO J, 2016. Research progress of endophytic fungi and their secondary metabolites[J]. J Microbiol, 36(4): 1-6. [杨镇,曹君,2016. 植物内生菌及其次级代谢产物的研究进展[J]. 微生物学杂志,36(4): 1-6.]

YANTI Y, 2019. Involvement of jasmonic acid in the induced systemic resistance of tomato against *Ralstonia syzigiisub* sp. *indonesiensis* by indigenous endophyte bacteria[C]. IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science: 012024.

ZENG JR, XU T, CAO LD, et al., 2018. The role of iron competition in the antagonistic action of the rice endophyte *Streptomyces sporocinereus* OsiSh-2 against the pathogen *Magnaporthe oryzae*[J]. Microbial Ecol, 76(4): 1021-1029.

ZHAO LF, XU YJ, LAI XH, 2018. Antagonistic endophytic bacteria associated with nodules of soybean (*Glycine max* L.) and plant growth-promoting properties[J]. Braz J Microbiol, 49: 269-278.